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ALIFORNIA
STATE

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 8, 1916.

LABOR'S PRINCIPLES APPROVED.
THE PRIZE ESSAY.
CHARTER AMENDMENT.
DISHONEST TACTICS.
STUDENTS HEAR LABOR MAN.

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The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council : : :

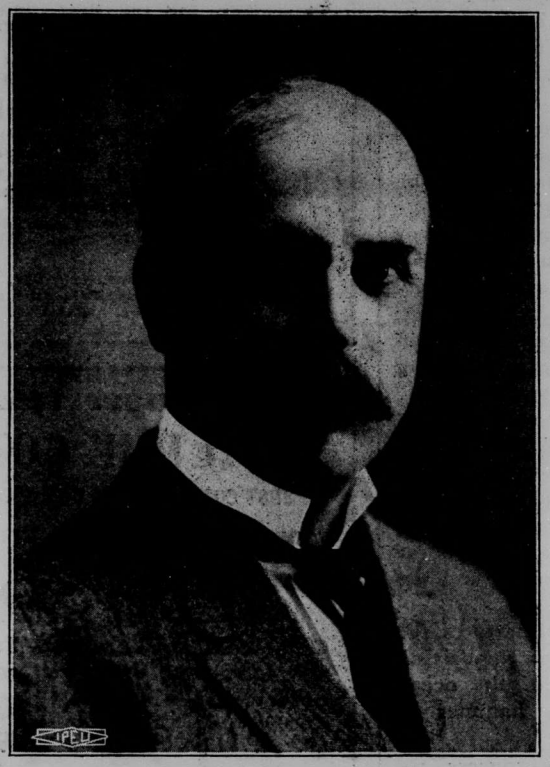
LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the California State Federation of Labor

VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916 No. 31

-:- Labor's Principles Approved -:-

The celebration of Labor Day last Monday in Golden Gate Park was one that will not soon be forgotten by the people of San Francisco. It was an ideal day and thousands upon thousands of people listened to the addresses of Mayor Rolph, as president of the day, and Archbishop Hanna as orator of the occasion.



MAYOR JAMES ROLPH, JR.
President of the Day

For the first time in the history of the local trade-union movement the chief executive of the city of San Francisco acted in the capacity of chairman of the Labor Day celebration. Mayor James Rolph, Jr., having been the unanimous choice of the general Labor Day committee for that honor.

Also, for the first time, the Labor Day orator has been chosen from the ranks of the clergy, his Grace, the Most Reverend Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of California, having graciously consented to deliver a "message of hope and love and light" to the wage earners of San Francisco.

The celebration consisted of literary exercises, music and addresses, and a program of athletic events and horse racing, for which many valuable trophies have been donated by the merchants of San Francisco.

The literary program, which began at 3 o'clock, consisted of addresses by Daniel C. Murphy, chairman of the Labor Day committee and president of the San Francisco Labor Council; P. H. McCarthy, chairman of the committee on literary exercises and president of the State and San Francisco Building Trades Councils; Mayor James Rolph, Jr., chairman of the day; and Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, orator of the day. There was a band concert by the Municipal Band and vocal selections by Monte Austin.

The Mayor said:

"Your invitation, in behalf of united organized labor of this city, to officiate as president of this day and to participate in the festivities dedicated to the workers of this nation, is a compliment which cannot be misunderstood.

"You delight me in the measure of your greeting and the warmth of your reception.

"You honor me in a most signal manner.

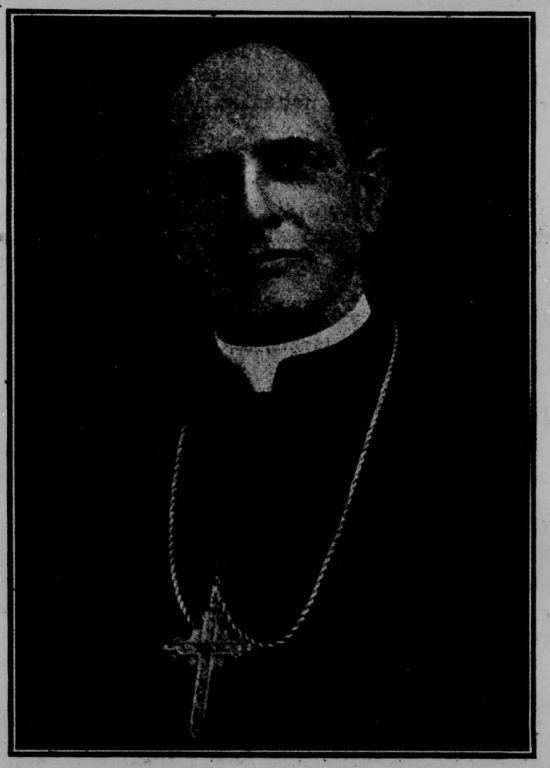
"This gathering is more than a celebration, it is more than a demonstration—it represents organization, with a common end, a common purpose, and a united front—for the betterment of humanity, the betterment of civilization, the betterment of the blood and bone of the nation—the working men and women of the country.

"Today the highest test of civilization is the wages and conditions of labor, the conditions which determine what a man can obtain for himself, by himself, helped by the education and training that the State has placed within his reach.

"The nation is no greater and no better than the men and women who compose the State, and of these, those who labor overwhelmingly outnumber all others.

"The statesmanship of the future will not deal alone with wars and commerce. It will not be confined to revenue systems and guardianship of poverty. These will have their proper attention, but they will be subordinate acts of government which touch the welfare, the hopes, the ambitions and aspirations of mankind.

"Labor had to fight for its right to organize, but happily the sun has set upon that day of battle and the fight was won by labor.



ARCHBISHOP E. J. HANNA
Orator of the Day

"Labor got nothing for its efforts until it saw the wisdom and efficacy of organization.

"I believe in the organization of labor, in organized union labor.

"And you know I practice what I preach and preach what I practice.

"It is my profound conviction that the union of labor makes for the moral uplift of the country as a whole and places the prosperity of all on a firm basis.

"I believe in collective bargaining. The system of collective

bargaining is the essence of commercial progress. It protects the laborer and gives solidity to the contract that capital is able to make with labor.

"I do not believe that there is a problem of human existence that cannot be solved by reason and negotiation, when men approach each other in a spirit of fair dealing.

"In San Francisco at this moment a strong effort is being made in certain quarters to destroy organized union labor.

"I prophesy the failure of this movement.

"I am sure that not even a considerable minority of our people is in sympathy with any campaign to destroy organized labor, a movement which would precipitate a wasteful and distressful struggle which settles nothing, brings no good to anyone and divides a community for years.

"The public is informed, however, that this campaign is not an attack on organized labor.

"Most opponents of organized labor declare that they do not wish to destroy the unions.

"They would permit the unions to exist if they confine themselves to the functions of benevolent societies, visiting the sick and burying the dead—but they must not attempt to deal with the wages or conditions of employment or interfere with the inalienable right of every man to work whether he belongs to a union or not.

"According to this school of thought every man has an inalienable right to work.

"But let any man seeking employment go into any shop or factory or bank and, relying upon his inalienable right to work, demand a job.

"He will soon find that his inalienable right to work is nothing but a group of words and that about the only inalienable right he has is the right to starve.

"We need in this community more men of vision and insight, men who can think in terms of human rights as well as in terms of property. Only such men can prevent those clashes between capital and labor which are bred of mutual misunderstanding.

"Government has been eager to help business, but slow to help women and children and labor.

"For generations we were concerned with the problems of wealth, all the while not seeing that we ought to be concerned with the problems of poverty.

"Capital and labor cannot fully understand each other until they think in the same terms, and it would be well for the opponents of labor to think in terms of humanity.

"Labor thinks in terms of living. When a union fixes wages at $3 a day, it has not in mind so much the $3 as $3 worth of living; and, when $3 will no longer maintain that standard of living, the union feels that it is really no longer getting its due.

"Of course it is easy to argue against this plan of a wage scale, but men do not live on technicalities and cannot feed on words.

"You cannot discuss labor or the price of labor in the jargon of the law courts or the exchange.

"The price of labor is something entirely different from the price of barrels or of ships. The man who sells his labor is selling not a commodity, but his life.

"The price of labor is the welfare of the nation; the price of labor is the pride of men, the honor of women, the well-being of children; the price of labor is the price of life, of liberty, of happiness.

"These things a man must understand if he is to deal fairly with labor either as an employer, a citizen or a public official.

"Labor has had a long, hard, bitter struggle for better conditions. It has had to fight every inch of the way. It has taken and given hard blows in the effort.

"But every trench that labor has won in this long struggle has been gained, not by voluntary concessions from employers, but by organization. And organization has been the means by which labor has gained all its victories, the means by which it has established a shorter work day (an eight-hour day), better wages, a higher standard of living for the whole working population.

"Do the opponents of collective bargaining realize the extent of their purpose?

"Do they know that the abolition of collective bargaining would mean the breaking up of organized labor?

"Do they know that they are striking at the heart of the whole world labor movement, and do they realize that organized labor will fight with the resolution and desperation of men who are fighting for their lives, for their families, for all that organized labor has so hardly won and holds so dear?

"Have not the adversaries of organized labor sufficient knowledge of history and human nature to tell them that what capital and organized society have most to fear is not the victories but the defeats of organized labor?

"The safety of property and of society, the preservation of law and order, lie in meeting labor at least half the way. Co-operation is the characteristic of our modern industrial system.

"It is not an answer to the argument in favor of the organization of labor to point out abuses tolerated or injustice done here and there by labor unions. No human institution is perfect.

"But organized labor, as it becomes more powerful, becomes at the same time more far-seeing and acquires a greater sense of responsibility.

"What mistakes are made, what abuses exist, will be corrected in good time and from within the labor movement.

"Our city has changed and grown in the same degree as the youth has into manhood, the brigantine to the ocean greyhound, the horse car to the electric tram, the automobile and the aeroplane.

"Our products are exported to all parts of the world. Our industries are thriving in the driving of the rivets, in the construction of the ocean carriers and in the clanging of the hammer on the lofty skyscraper.

"In the march of commercial progress we have not forgotten the march of Christian progress.

"From our old Mission of 1776 we now find San Francisco a city of churches of every denomination.

"We see evidences on every hand of prosperity and its hopes, of morality and its uplift—all of which speaks in most glowing terms for a community. I am a San Franciscan. I love my city and love to sing her praises and extol her accomplishments.

"Capital has played its part—likewise has labor played its part—and on this national labor holiday I pay a sincere tribute to labor for its contribution to all that has made for the growth and development of this, our city.

"Labor unions and collective bargaining have come to stay, because they are a necessity to modern civilization, useful alike to the employer and to the workingman.

"In my own business I have found that organization of men in unions has helped me just as much as it has helped the men.

"Organized labor makes better conditions for labor and thereby more efficient workers and better work.

"I have found collective bargaining very satisfactory. It provides a responsible body with which to deal. It maintains a control of the men by themselves which takes a great burden off the employer.

"No union has ever broken a contract with me.

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"Employers of labor are fast learning that unions and collective bargaining have come to stay. Labor has become a partner in the business of the world and must be created as a partner. The world is big enough for all of us. There is more to be done than all of us can do.

"I cannot close without asking you to turn back in your minds the pages of this city's history.

"She has grown from a hamlet to a wonderful world's city. She has grown in might, power, influence and moral uplift, in the same degree as Golden Gate Park has grown from the sand dunes of the forties to its charm and enchantment of this day.

"Our majestic city hall typifies the soul, the life and character of a wonderful city, builded by pioneer enterprise and determination."

Archbishop Hanna's address in full follows:

"We gather here to celebrate labor's great achievements, to proclaim our loyalty to labor's cause, and to pronounce our fealty to the great and high principles that have sustained the trades unions in their effort to make better and more dignified the toilers' condition. Compare, if you will, the workingman's condition today and fifty years ago, and in the light of the comparison learn labor's mighty contest, labor's mighty victory. How different the relations of master and man now, and then! How different the dignity of labor itself! How different the conditions under which men now earn their livelihood! How vastly different the reward for toil! How different the self-reliance men have, because of mutual combination! And above all things, how different the possibilities of advance for the toilers and their children, how different the energy that has come of hope!

"These are labor's triumphs, and in large measure these victories are due to unions more than to aught else. If there were only these things, then this magnificent outpouring of men who toil would be indeed justified, and labor's day sacred among the days of the year.

"But you have come hither not only to celebrate your great conquests, but to proclaim your loyalty to the principles which underlie labor's cause and have led to labor's victory. The first of these principles is the inborn right of men to organize for mutual assistance and mutual protection, when such union offends no law human or divine, for of old it was written, 'A brother that is helped by a brother is like a strong city.'

"History attests the great value of workingmen's guilds in the middle ages. These unions of artisans not only afforded many advantages to the members, but through the spirit of helpfulness among the artisans, and through their friendly rivalry, the guilds were in a large way instrumental in promoting greater skill and greater efficiency, in a large way instrumental in rearing those magnificent monuments of art which to this day are the wonder and the admiration of the world; and any union which today is not helpful to its brothers, any union the tendency of which is not toward greater skill and greater efficiency in its members, is out of joint with our times, and has no place in the great trades union movement. And your great boast is that in every avenue of trade and commerce where high-minded union are engaged, there is greater efficiency, greater skill, greater accomplishment.

"Associated with the right to organize is the other right of collective bargaining. Verily 'woe to him who is alone, for when he falleth he hath no one to lift him up.' It needs no argument to show the justness of this principle especially in these days of fierce competition. An individual demanding better conditions, shorter hours, larger pay would be met, and perhaps honestly, by the employer's refusal on the grounds that in the competition of his fellows he could not afford the outlay. But many men acting as one, not in one place but throughout the land, can secure what is just and right and available to the best interests of all concerned, and for this principle you must fight with all the power you can command.

"There is, finally, another underlying truth which union men ever defended—the right to a living wage, the right to wholesome working conditions. True it is that man has a right to bargain with man, but there is an eternal justice higher and more imperious than any mere bargaining, which dictates that the reward of his toil ought to be sufficient to maintain the workman, his wife and children in reasonable comfort, according to the accepted standards of living, ought to enable him by frugal living to put aside a part of his earnings to the end that he may have a pittance for the day of want, to the end that he may procure for himself a home, to the end that he may be a more patriotic citizen because he possesses here the means of obtaining a decent and happy life for himself and for those who are near to him and dear, and this scenic law of justice holds when there is a question of wholesome working conditions.

"These are the great fundamental principles for which labor organizations have striven, and these principles appeal not only to the best sentiments of the human heart but are founded deep in those eternal truths which rule man's relations with man.

"Surely the victory we mark today has not been obtained without a fierce struggle, and in the struggle men have often lost sight of right, and of justice, and of mutual love, and employer and employee have been guilty of much that deserves condemnation. But I firmly believe that the men of union labor would be the first to reprobate all violence against the law, all injustice; would be the first to see and to feel that only by patient righteousness can their final triumph come—and the men of labor have been patient. Prejudice against them and against their just methods has been great, greed for money has made men false to feelings of justice toward the poor, fear of the tremendous power which labor must exert has made them fearful; but after long years the sense of what is just and what is right has made the most of men regard the labor movement, as we outline it with kindly eye, and the vast majority of your fellow citizens are willing to bid you Godspeed, if you continue to work for the highest interests of the toilers, and if you prefer honorable, right dealing to every other advantage which your position might gain.

"In every movement as vast and as complicated as the labor movement there will be on both sides wrong-minded radicals who are sincere, there will be men who are verily criminal. The day has passed when the criminal element can be even tolerated, when their cause can gain either our sympathy or our help, and the radical element must be so repressed and so guided that it gets not either direction or control. It is sometimes hard to be patient, sometimes hard to forget self for the higher good, but methods that disturb peace and order in big communities will not get public approval, and without public approval our cause will have little hope of success.

"And this brings me to the most marvelous of labor's victories—the men who rule labor's destinies. That labor organizations have in fifty years been able to rear a race of men out of their own ranks who have brought labor's cause to the present high standing in the esteem of the community seems to me little short of wonderful, and it must be your first and your highest duty not only to continue the high type of labor man, but also to see that from the lowest to the highest men are chosen to positions of responsibility who are loyal, not only to the workingman, not only to the union principles, but who are above all things men of conscience, men of high honor, men who place principle above their own selfish interest, men who know and who feel that others also in the community have rights and privileges which the union man must always respect, men who in their regard for the views and for the feelings of others are verily gentlemen.

"That you have failed at times in this way there is no doubt; that failure is becoming less and less frequent is also beyond peradventure to understand that you cannot go forward unless the best interests of the community progress.

"In the awful fight that has been yours during the past years, in the mighty struggle that has been necessary to enforce the principle which you have defended, there has arisen a conflict between class and class, and many seem to think that the man of money and the man of

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labor are necessarily in conflict, are hostile necessarily one to the other. That there will be differences, yea, and marked differences, in our society, is bound up with the very nature of things, and the fools who hold out to rich or to poor the promise of undisturbed repose, of constant enjoyment, are the great mischief makers of the world.

But the workingman and the employer are not in conflict, nay, in a rightly formed society the contrary is true.

"Our wise Leo XIII has left written the following words: 'Just as the symmetry of the human frame is the resultant of the disposition of bodily members, so in a state it is ordained by nature that different classes of men should live in harmony and in agreement, and should, as it were, groove into one another, so as to maintain the balance of the body politic. Each needs the other; capital cannot do without labor, nor labor without capital. Mutual agreement results in pleasantness of life and beauty of good order, while perpetual conflict necessarily produces confusion and savage barbarity.' Surely 'the eye cannot say to the hand, I need not thy help'—and this harmony is not only what is just and desirable and right, but even from the selfish standpoint it ought to be developed; for if capital work for the better interests of the man who labors, the toiler will give a higher and more efficient service, and if the workingman sees that he is treated as he ought to be treated, he too will be more careful to fulfill his every obligation. The bringing together of the two parties whose interests are so mutual is and ought to be the work of the future.

"On this day, then, sacred to the cause of labor, our hearts go out to the men who have done so much to better the conditions of the laborer's life—may they grow and wax strong—may they, imbued with the great principles that underlie the labor movement, ever prove loyal to those principles.

"May they use their mighty influence not in a narrow, but in a big and a broad way, for the greater good of all the community. May their observances of justice conciliate to them the good wishes of all right-minded men.

"May they purge their ranks of all that is evil, unjust, tyrannical.

"May they rise above mere class prejudice, and may they stretch out the hand of fellowship to those who represent capital.

"May they, helping to better conditions, make the stranger love our country and make him desire to become associated with its best interests.

"May they, while they favor their own, ever remember that a sacred bond binds them to all men in love, may they remember that love is kind, love seeketh not its own, love endureth all things, love never falleth away, and may the city of the gentle St. Francis, who loved the poor and who lifted them to higher things, ever hold her great place in labor's circles, may her laboring thousands lift her up to the proudest eminence in the great galaxy of the world's cities, and above all things, may her labor organizations ever be in the forefront in advancing those things which will make truly great the mighty metropolis that reigns by the Western sea."

ATHLETIC RESULTS.

Newhoff easily won the 100-yard dash in slow time, and his brother, Allen, waltzed away with five points in the furlong in 0:21 4-5 seconds. He was presented, however, with a 15-yard handicap.

A trio of Olympic boys trotted to the tape in one-two-three order in the only distance race of the day—the two-mile. Vlught beat out Stout over the last lap, while Fuller, pulling in with a 150-yard handicap, took third. The time, 9:58, was hardly startling.

Ralph West, a New Century cycler, pedaled his way to first over a three-mile bicycle course. He and Castillo, who took second were awarded the smallest handicaps of all, 50 yards. The time was 7:58. Summary:

100-yard dash—Won by Anthony Newhoff (O. C.); Williams (Mission High), second; Pyre (O. C.), third. Time, 0:10 3-5.

75-yard, 120 pounds—Won by Rockwell (Poly.); Ronald (Oakland High), second; Hoffman (Laguna Honda School), third. Time, 0:08 3-5.

120-yard hurdles—Won by Muenter (O. C.); Williams (Stanford), second; Pyre (O. C.), third. Time, 0:16.

220-yard dash—Won by Allen Newhoff, 15 yards (O. C.); Williams, 18 yards (Mission High), second; Perkins, 11 yards (O. C.), third. Time, 0:21 4-5.

2-mile run—Won by Vlught (O. C.), scratch; Stout (O. C.), scratch, second; Fuller (O. C.), 150 yards, third. Time, 9:58.

880-yard—Won by Abinanti (O.C.), 15 yards; Haywood (Poly.), 30 yards, second; Stout (O. C.), scratch, third. Time, 2:03.

Pole vault—Won by Wilkinson (C. P. B. C.), 2 feet 6 inches; Neece (H. E. H.), scratch, second; Kennedy (Caledonia), scratch, third. Height, 11 feet 4 inches.

Relay race—Won by Olympic Club team—Newhoff, Perkins, Pyre and Muenter. Time 1:57.

Three-mile bicycle, handicap—Won by Welch, 50 yards; Castillo, 50 yards; Drury, 100 yards; Rhodes, 100 yards; McGrath, 300 yards; Gillett, 300 yards; De Brie, scratch. Time, 7:58.

Four well-contested harness races stirred up enthusiastic interest. King Pointer won the free-for-all pace in two straight heats in impressive style.

The veteran pacer, little Dick, was the popular winner of the 2:16 pace. Luke Marisch, former owner of Little Dick, proudly announced the horse is now 19 years old. Summaries:

First race—2:20 pace:

Sis Hopkins (Hopkins)	4	1	1
Dibble Wilkes (Frank Burton)	1	4	2
Hello Girl (R. Kehoe)	2	2	3
Black Mack (Martin Ford)	3	3	4

Time—2:20, 2:20½, 2:20½.

Second race—2:16 pace:

Little Dick (Scott)	2	1	3
Rosa O. (Martin)	1	3	2
Pointer Belle (Ed. Luce)	4	2	1
Cookie (J. Vermet)	3	4	4

Time—2:18½, 2:17½, 2:17½.

(Tie between Little Dick and Rosa O. decided by toss of coin, Little Dick winning).

Third race—Free-for-all pace:

King Pointer (Burton)	1	1
J. C. Simpson (Goularte)	3	2
Little Jack (H. Garbodonico)	2	3
Senator H. (D. Hawks)	4	5
Emma M. (Malough)	5	4

Time—2:13½, 2:11¾.

Fourth race—2:20 mixed:

Bird Eye (A. Combalade)	1	2	1
Minequa (M. Ford)	2	1	3
Silver Logan (D. Healy)	3	3	2
Darby Mc (Joe McTigue)	4	4	4

Time—2:17, 2:18, 2:19½.

NOTICE.

Each and every member of an affiliated union should stay away from Santa Rosa's Admission Day celebration. All the N. S. G. W. bands that are to take part are on the "unfair" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Help the musicians in their fight. Help them as they are helping others.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior.

Many a man becomes a man of sorrow through trying to drown it in the flowing bowl.

HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING.
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The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating:
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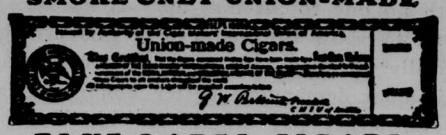

BLUE LABEL CIGARS

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

Master Thomas Baily, a pupil in B-eighth grade, McKinley school, Miss M. J. Henderson, teacher, was awarded first prize in the Labor Day essay contest, the subject being "Why Union Labor Is Opposed to War." Baily was presented with $10 and his school with a silver loving cup. His essay follows:

"Union labor is opposed to war probably for the same reason that those who cannot benefit through war are opposed to it; that reason is that no war ever fought was worth its cost, unless it be for defense.

"It is not on record that union labor any more than any other kind of labor has ever opposed in this or any other country the carrying on of a war that seemed absolutely necessary for the preservation of the nation. Therefore, it is presumed that union labor is no more opposed to war than any other organization that could not benefit through war.

"Everybody argues on any subject on the basis of his own self-interests. The union labor man bases his argument against war about like this.

"The majority of wars are caused through commercial rivalry or for the large gains commercial interests have at stake. Large capital is behind all international commercial activity. In this union labor figures only in a minor degree. Therefore, for union labor to give up lives in such a war is to pay a tremendous price for practically nothing.

"The men who fight all wars on the battlefield are working men, and it is hard for them to understand why they should battle with other working men to enrich non-workers.

"Organized labor takes the stand that it produces all wealth, and the labor man is unable to see why those who produce the wealth should shoot down their fellows to bring additional wealth to capital, which, more or less, exploits the working men of all nations.

"It is natural that union labor should oppose all wars pursued for commercial purposes. The history of the United States does not show that union labor, or any kind of labor, has opposed any kind of military preparedness that calls for merely defensive measures. So it is to be supposed that union labor will be as willing to take part in a war for national defense as any other body of men.

"Let us repeat the words of our President in his Milwaukee speech regarding the war: 'God forbid that we should have to use the blood of America to freshen the colors of that flag, but if it ever should become necessary to assert the majesty and integrity of those ancient and honorable principles, that flag would be colored once more, and, in being colored, would be glorified and purified.'

"Union labor is opposed to all war of conquest. But it would help fight if a war were forced upon the United States in the future, as it has been in the past. It would oppose a war of aggression by the United States, because such a war would only be fought by working men in the interests of capital.

"Although union labor is opposed to war on general principles, it would help fight a war for the preservation of the nation that supports union labor and gives it a square deal."

EXPRESS DRIVERS UNITE.

At Cincinnati, International Secretary Hughes of the Brotherhood of Teamsters has installed a new union of nearly 200 furniture, piano and express drivers.

At St. Louis, Mo., Van Drivers' and Helpers' Union asks employers to establish a weekly wage and abolish the present contract and speeding up system.

Better bluntness and decency, than polish and deceit.

ORPHEUM.

Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe) will enter on her second and last week next Sunday when she will present a one-act play entirely new to this city, by Edgar Allen Woolf, "The Eleventh Hour." There will also be a great new show, headed by Allen Brooks, who will appear in his newest comedy dramalet, "Dollars and Sense." In this, Mr. Brooks has a decided novelty for he presents what is in reality a four-act play in twenty-five minutes in an entirely original manner. The action which is retrospective, requires in the telling four complete scenes, which follow in instantaneous succession. His support consists of Leah Peck, Irving Dillon and S. Hatakenaka. Al and Fannie Steadman entitle their act "Piano Capers." They are a clever and diverting couple who sing and dance exceptionally well. In Willard, "The Man Who Grows at Will," is presented a most unique and distinct novelty. From his normal height of five feet nine and a half, he grows in full view of the audience until he is six feet and five inches tall. This enlongation is most mystifying and the more so when Willard disproves the suspicion of dislocation by freely exercising the joint muscles of the knee, neck and waist while at his extreme height. Resting on one foot he elongates the other and vice versa, following this with a display of arm growth, extending either arm fifteen inches from its normal length. A committee is selected at every performance from the audience so that those inclined to skepticism will have every opportunity of judging for themselves at close range. Paul Gordon and Ame Rica are a versatile sensation on wheels. In addition to their marvelous cycling feats they manifest ability as singers, dancers and comedians. Ralph Dunbar's Old Time Darkies is a colored quartet who depict the negro in the ante-bellum days. Al Lydell and Bob Higgins, in their ludicrous skit, "A Friend of Father's," and the Sharrocks in their baffling mind-reading exhibition in the skit "Behind the Grand Stand," will contribute to this splendid bill, which will have as a finale the International Film News Weekly, showing the latest important events in different parts of the globe.

CHARTER AMENDMENT

Relating to Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

In a previous article, published in the Labor Day issue, details of proposed charter amendment relating to circulation of petitions under the direct legislation provisions of the charter, were quoted with explanations of the effect of same. The only object of the amendment was to prevent for the future the gross frauds that have been practised in the getting up of petitions by professional name getters.

Since that time Mr. Cator has consented to an additional modification of the amendment which is in the interest of all parties seeking to circulate petitions. This change consists in extending the time within which additional signatures may be procured—from ten days to twenty days after the registrar shall have given his certificate that the petition lacks sufficient signatures. This change should be favored as it will prove a great advantage to those who may rely upon their own efforts to obtain signatures and need more time for that purpose. Under this provision, it seems that few if any petitions should fail for lack of signatures if there be any general interest whatever in the matter proposed.

Another modification has been suggested, namely, to strike out the provision that the person circulating the petition must first obtain a certificate from the registrar that he is a registered voter. This change will dispense with any notion that an effort is being made to surround the direct legislation method with any unnecessary red tape or technical requirements.

As thus modified, all the changes proposed are in favor of those seeking to promote a legislative measure by honest methods. It will assist the registrar in properly performing his duties, and make the law more certain and easy to follow.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The International Motor Company of Allentown, Pa., has established the eight-hour day. Several weeks ago machinists at this plant struck for shorter hours and demanded that the company put in force the same workday prevailing at its plant in Plainfield, N. J. The strike was called off with this understanding.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916

When the heart goes before, like a lamp, and illumines the pathway,
Many things are made clear, that else lie hidden in darkness.—Longfellow.

Any winning fight must be made positively, not negatively. It is force that overcomes force. Any new party, any new leader must stand for some positive force or fail.

The Musicians' Union of this city has at all times shown the proper spirit to the movement, and are to be congratulated upon their stand in making the fight of one craft the fight of all.

Now, more than any other time, it behooves all those interested in the progress of the labor movement to pay some heed to the union label, card and button. The Chamber of Commerce is patronizing its friends, and if the hosts of labor are to win the pending battle similar tactics must be made use of. Are you in the fight for labor's rights?

In looking about for friends the Chamber of Commerce seems able to find only the kind of people whose main creed consists in living on the labor, property or business of others. The banks, the big corporations, real estate men, insurance companies, all employers, big and small, these are the only ones wanting to join the Chamber of Commerce. Of these we have just about 13,000 in San Francisco. They are the ones who live on the industry, enterprise and activity of other people.

The past week has been a disastrous one for the little coterie of individuals who speak for the Chamber of Commerce. First, Paul Scharrenberg exposed their hypocrisy to the members of the Commonwealth Club, then Mayor Rolph repudiated their doctrine on Labor, and Archbishop Hanna attested his belief, on the same occasion, in the soundness of organization and collective bargaining on the part of the workers. The Chamber is, therefore, left very lonesome in its greedy position.

President Gompers has forwarded a letter to all national unions, and Western State and central bodies for lists of unions having Mexican workers and for other information that will be helpful to the American Federation of Labor in its efforts to inform these workers of the Mexican situation and to show them the necessity for identifying themselves with the organized labor movement and co-operating for the welfare of the workers of both countries. Special literature has been prepared for this educational campaign, which is intended to solidify the workers of both the United States and Mexico.

-:- Dishonest Tactics -:-

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" a few weeks ago said editorially: "The history of the labor movement will repeat its successes oftener and its failures seldomer whenever the laborer learns to accept experience as a gift from the past instead of purchasing it with his own good coin."

Recent history of San Francisco amply illustrates the wisdom of that remark.

We complain about the Chamber of Commerce and employers generally of that class that "they never learn from experience and never grow into new ideas." But what about some labor men who never profit from lessons of the past?

These thoughts come to the surface as we just now observe certain individuals seeking to induce the unions to donate for the legal defense of some poor unfortunates who are in the toils of the law and finding themselves in that predicament by reason of their refusal to learn by the past. This endeavor to help a fellow mortal, even under the circumstances of the bomb outrage and the subsequent manhunt, may in itself be a humane and laudable thing to do, but in the issuance of the appeal it is unblushingly and untruthfully stated that the accused persons are entitled to the support of the unions by reason of the past good work of these men in behalf of labor. In fact, that the accused are the special objects of persecution and prosecution because they are "labor's best men," and because they have been "labor's most intelligent and active leaders."

To state the plain and unvarnished truth, such mental defectives as some of these men have long been known to be, at no time have been trusted with leadership in the San Francisco labor movement, and at no time, even within the unions of which they are members, have they been trusted with the duties and responsibilities attaching to leadership.

Their influence has been but ephemeral and of no benefit to any union, and their present predicament is due more to the notoriety they achieved as proponents of foolish ideas than to any supposed fear of them on the part of the enemies of labor in regard to the efficacy of their plans and proposals to render capital impotent in its struggles with labor.

To raise money for the defense of these unfortunates. it is not necessary to clothe them in garments of glory and martyrdom. They are simply victims of thoughless folly and extravagance of language, and as such labor may pity them and out of its generosity of heart aid them to the same extent that it may pity and aid other unfortunates who need assistance in their extremity.

If the friends of the accused really desire to aid them, they should remember that in the long run plain statement of facts will bring quicker results and more lasting benefits than all the undeserved panegyrics and eulogies that could be invented. At least in their home town, there can be nothing gained by erecting statues for imaginary hero-worship.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the defense in these cases is greatly handicapped. Both public and private opinion has suffered in regard to some of the accused. And under such conditions, the best that friends may do for them is not to exaggerate the virtues of the men they are seeking to aid.

It is well known that neither did these men enjoy the confidence of the rank and file of labor before they became involved in this matter, nor did they in the past seek to inspire the rank and file with confidence in the officers and leaders they had. On the contrary, their entire history has been to inspire distrust into the rank and file of labor of the leadership of any but themselves.

The appeal made to rally to the defense of the accused has thus far been handicapped by the attitude of those making the appeal. To rally labor to the assistance of any one in need, it is not necessary to down those who in the past have refused to follow the lead of the accused. Let this lesson be learned and understood. If it is, we feel certain that organized labor, out of its great generous heart, will aid the defense and overlook the shortcomings of the records of the accused.

If, therefore, the friends issuing the appeal for funds will treat everybody fairly and justly, without resorting to exaggeration of the virtues or defects of any man or set of men, they may reasonably hope for response and assistance such as they seek to obtain.

One need not have any opinion as to the innocence or guilt of any of the accused, and still be willing to assist in their defense, relying upon the oldest and wisest of all presumptions, that no one is guilty until proven guilty. This is the rock upon which the defense must rest its case, and the sooner those seeking to aid the accused rest their case on this safe foundation, the sooner that will be accorded them which they are seeking from the rank and file of labor.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The restaurant men have made application for forty-one injunctions against the culinary workers. They evidently believe in making business good for lawyers, otherwise they most likely would have asked for one blanket injunction.

No restaurant has a property right in the patronage of the people. Patronage is a purely personal relation between the restaurant man and the customer, yet Judge Hunt has been kind enough to the open shoppers to issue injunctions against the culinary workers. The bench has has always had a few Pilates.

Officers of the local Cigar Makers' Union report that there are more than 17,000 union cigar makers on strike in the United States for improved working conditions. The local union is making a campaign to increase the demand for home-made union cigars, which they say are the equal of any imported cigar.

Women who are clamoring for the right to vote and are demanding a "yes" or "no" answer from candidates, seem to forget that, as suitors, men have sometimes waited long when a definite answer was required, and after waiting have often suffered disappointment. As the poet says: "O woman, thou art a contradiction strange."

The new meal-ticket idea being circulated by the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association is an indication of weakness, striking culinary workers declare. The open-shop restaurants must be in a bad way when they have to resort to means that will insure them of a certain per cent of the public's trade. It shows very plainly that they have not been getting much support thus far.

Law and order just now is a very popular shibboleth among those whose care for the thing that is confined to such law and such order as suits their own interests. And their interests are not compatible with the interests of the common people, ordinary citizens. If the latter had law and order also suitable to their interests there is no doubt that these two kinds of law and order would be mutually labeled, "Crime and Disorder."

Governor Whitman of New York has lost out again. While the street-car strike was on in New York City he was quoted as saying that the militia was ready, and probably would be given a chance to get into service, even if they were not called to Mexico. It is the same old story. The militia was not originally recruited to repel foreign invasion, but to act as strike-breakers, according to the ideas of some officials. And you ask why there are not more horny-handed sons of toil in its ranks. Who wants to shoot and kill his mother or brother?

Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railway officials were very conspicuous in the Chamber of Commerce open-shop campaign when they felt it was necessary to build up public sentiment against the unions and create an atmosphere favorable to their own prospective strike. Now that the trainmen have won their point it is likely these same railway officials will lose interest and sit back and laugh at the business men they made dupes of. Big fish eat little fish has ever been the policy of the railway officials, yet they always seem able to find material gullible enough to swallow their bait.

WIT AT RANDOM

The Lawyer—The precedents are against you, madam.

The Lady—Well, sue them too, then.—Boston "Transcript."

The situation needs careful handling when you want a woman's graphophone at your party but don't want her.—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"You are lying so clumsily," said the observant judge to a litigant who was making a dubious statement of his case, "that I would advise you to get a lawyer."—Browning's Magazine.

A young inventor exhibited a ring to a jeweler.

"A new type of engagement ring," he said, "that I'm going to patent. It will make my fortune."

"Humph," said the jeweler, "What is there patentable about this?"

"It's adjustable.'

Foreman—How old are you?

Applicant for Job—Forty-seven.

Foreman—No job for you.

Applicant—Why?

Foreman—If a man past 45 has always worked as I should want him to, he is worn out. If he is not worn out it is a sure sign that he wouldn't work hard enough to suit me. Pass on.

At a banquet of notables, an aspiring young attorney spied an influential judge at the head of the table and slipped a half dollar into a waiter's hand, whispering:

"Put me next to Judge Spink."

However, he found himself seated many politicians below. He called the waiter to explain.

"Fact is," said that individual, "the judge gave me a dollar to seat you 'way down here."—Brooklyn "Citizen.'

While a certain Scottish minister was conducting religious services in an asylum for the insane, one of the inmates cried out wildly:

"I say, have we got to listen to this?"

The minister, surprised and confused, turned to the keeper and said:

"Shall I stop speaking?"

The keeper replied:

"No, no; gang along, gang along; that will not happen again. That man only has one lucid moment every seven years."—The Christian "Herald."

"Where is your lawyer?" inquired the judge.

"I have none," responded the prisoner; "haven't any money."

"Do you want a lawyer?" asked the judge.

"Yes, your honor."

"There is Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown and Mr. Green," said the judge, pointing to the young attorneys waiting, briefless and breathless, for something to turn up, "and Mr. Alexander is out in the corridor."

The prisoner eyed the budding attorneys and, after a critical survey, said, "Well, I guess I'll take Mr. Alexander."—"Tit-Bits."

"Ma husban's very po'ly, ma'am. He's got dat exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory, Martha. Exclamatory is from exclaim, which means to cry out."

"Yes, ma'am, dat's what it is. He hollers if anyone goes near him."—Boston "Transcript."

The daily ration in leaves of a caterpillar is equal to twice its own weight. If a horse were to feed at the same rate he would have to eat a ton of hay every twenty-four hours.—James Buckland.

MISCELLANEOUS

CREED.

To live as gently as I can,
To be, no matter where, a man;
To take what comes of good or ill
And cling to faith and honor still;
To do my best, and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand,
And then, shall failure come to me
To work and hope for victory.

To have no secret place wherein
I stoop unseen to shame or sin;
To be the same when I'm alone
As when my every deed is known;
To live undaunted, unafraid
Of any step that I have made,
To be without pretense or sham
Exactly what men think I am.

To leave some simple mark behind
That I have lived for men to find;
If enmity to aught I show
To be an honest, generous foe;
To play my little part, nor whine
That greater honors are not mine.
This, I believe, is all I need
For my philosophy and creed.

—Anon.

URGE HOME INDUSTRY.

A condition confronts the citizens of this city and state which we feel it our duty to call your attention to, not that you may not be as fully aware of it as we are, but simply as a reminder, which we believe, after stating our position in the matter, will meet with your approval and result in a consistent co-operation on your part with us in the promotion of the sale of San Francisco-made cigars as one means of keeping the large number of cigar makers and their families already here at work and induce others to come here, if employment can be assured them.

Every additional family in this community means increased business for you, whether they trade directly with you or not. Their wage will be spent with someone and a portion of it will eventually pass through your hands, not once, but possibly many times in the course of a year, which is not a benefit to you alone, but to the entirely community in which you live.

Increased payrolls mean increased prosperity and this can only be accomplished by the honest co-operation on the part of the merchant and mechanic in patronizing one another and keeping the money at home, instead of sending it away for goods, that could be made here just as well as not, the equal of any in price, quality and workmanship.

Thousands of dollars are sent away from this city every year for cigars, that could and should be made here.

Very few of our citizens gain by these transactions and many are injured by the loss of employment and consequent lessening of their purchasing power, which in turn affects the merchants who depend on their patronage for their prosperity.

Let us all co-operate during the year of 1916 by patronizing the products of our home manufacturers, for it is their employees who patronize us.

San Francisco-made cigars are as good as the best and cost no more. Give them a fair show in your place of business; they will sell as well and give as good satisfaction as the cigars shipped to this city and will add that much more to the prosperity of this community in which we live.

AGITATION BOARD,
Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 228,
By E. GUTH, Secretary.

STUDENTS HEAR LABOR MAN.

Will J. French, Past President of the San Francisco Labor Council and member of the Industrial Accident Commission, addressed the students of the University of California at the Labor Day exercises. His subject was "Trade Union Ideals" and he said in part:

"This is the day the trade unionist takes stock. He looks back to estimate the gains for which his union is responsible and faces the future with a realization that his only hope of participating in his working conditions is by combining with his fellows.

"The ideals of the trade union are too frequently overlooked. The critic is prone to emphasize short-comings and neglect the larger view. Human beings and institutions are imperfect and in this respect there is no difference between organizations of employers and employees.

"It must not be thought that the trade union confines its activities or interests merely to wages and hours. Practically all elevating movements have the union as supporter.

"The war against child labor has had the firm support of organized labor. When President Wilson signed the child-labor bill on September 1st he referred to the long struggle to secure the legislation and what it was going to mean to the health and vigor of the country and also to the happiness of those affected. In every State all down through the years trade unionists have persistently and energetically fought for such measures, not for selfish reasons, but because each dwarfed child represents a distinct liability to the State and Nation. Reasonable educational facilities for the children of this land, added to insistence that they shall not lose vigor of health and mind by entering employments during childhood, mean more than can be told here and are monuments to organized labor.

"The trade-union ideal is that women shall have limited hours of work, sanitary surroundings and an equal wage for equal work with men. Tens of thousands of women obliged to work in this country and who are unaffiliated with trade unions reap the benefits of legislation enacted as the result of union energy. Another equality favored is the right to vote as a matter of simple justice.

"What objection can reasonably be advanced in opposition to the ideals of one day's rest in seven; the eight-hour day; a fair and fixed wage rate; protected machinery; the conservation of health; abolition of the forms of servitude that have surrounded seamen; an income during disability from industrial accident; proper factory sanitation; benefits for old age, sickness and unemployment, and many other ideals that will readily come to mind? For nearly all of those, if not all, the union stands as sponsor and advocate. The man or woman unidentified with organized labor can hardly realize the tremendous cost of ability, time and money contributed by those affiliated with trade unions to the attainment of these ideals. Non-unionists reap the advantages in many ways by reason of the standards set.

"Beyond the ideals mentioned, the union believes in adequate provision for old age, for the abatement and prevention of poverty, the solution of the land problem and all the gains that come from legislation founded on economic and social justice.

"The main trade-union ideal is the union shop and the open union. Without collective bargaining it is impossible to utilize the legitimate power of combination.

"College professors universally concede the merit and necessity of selling labor collectively. Such men as John Graham Brooks, John R. Commons, F. W. Taussig, Richard T. Ely, Sidney Webb, and, I believe, all those connected with the Economics Department of this university, are on record as in accord with the contention of trade unionists.

"The issue of the open-shop has come to the front in San Francisco. Unless reason shall prevail the community will be plunged into industrial war. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has come out for the open-shop, which 'is closed to no one,' and in which 'both employer and employee reserve to themselves their constitutional rights,' and yet is denying freedom of action to all employers.

"Half a century ago John Stuart Mill wrote: 'Everyone who has but crossed the threshold of political philosophy knows that on many of its questions the false view is greatly the most plausible.' I think Mr. Mill must have sensed the open-shop and have had a forecast of the American flag and the eagle and the promise not to discriminate. It is all very pretty, but the fact is that no man who labors is 'free.' He is bound by necessity, environment and all the limitations that surround us all.

"It is interesting to follow closely some of these open-shop controversies. The employers on the San Francisco waterfront in the lumber industry want 20 per cent of their forces non-union as a 'nucleus.'

"Here is a paragraph from the agreement submitted by the restaurant keepers of San Francisco to their employees before the strike occurred. Hear it carefully:

"'(2) The employees agree that they will work under the present conditions of wages and hours, and agree not to pay any dues or strike benefits or other sums to the culinary unions, or any of them in the event of a strike or lockout.'

"If this paragraph means anything, it means that the boasted freedom of union men to work with non-unionists is a myth. The first requirement advanced is that the union shall be abandoned.

"From an experience of twenty-five years in the San Francisco labor movement, I can say truthfully and emphatically that for years the open-shop prevailed in many occupations. It stood, as in the culinary crafts, for seven days' work a week, low wages and long hours. The cheap employers set the pace and the larger number of fair employers were forced by competition to do likewise. And so this history is country-wide. Take the Pittsburg Survey and the frequently-published United States Government reports concerning the United States Steel Corporation. Despite the wealth of that concern and the opportunities it had to prove the open-shop all that is claimed for it, the investigations showed a condition of servitude among the mass of employees of a character almost unbelievable.

"The trade union ideal is opposed to violence. It believes those who break the law should be punished by the authorities designated to administer the law and not by any usurpation of power. But in all this it should be remembered that the subtle cunning of financial pressure which forces an employer to abandon his efforts for civic righteousness or to deal fairly with his employees is a heavier outrage on the ideals of citizenship."

PORTO RICANS STRIKE.

At San Juan, Porto Rico, cigarmakers employed by the Porto Rican American Tobacco Company are on strike for higher wages and because the company violated an agreement signed June 9, 1914. This concern, known as "the trust," has reduced wages and attempted to force an agreement on employees which would deny them the right to strike. The workers are also asked to contribute 50 cents a week to a so-called trade union conducted along the lines of Rockefeller's "union" in Colorado, and whose treasurer is the manager of the cigar company.

About 6,000 cigarmakers, tobacco strippers and other employees are affected by the strike.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Miss Mae Murray, the lovable artist of "Follies" fame, will be seen at the New Mission Theatre Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, in her recent Paramount success, "The Dream Girl." The story throbs with human interest and highly dramatic situations, every one of which is altogether plausible. That new series "Beatrice Fairfax" (not a serial) seems to have "got over," if we are allowed to use the expression, and judging from the crowds coming from far and near to see the first adventure, which was shown last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. I, myself, was one of the "waiters," not in the picture, but waiting at the door for admission and the lesson that I learned last Sunday I am willing to impart to my neighbor: "Go early on Sundays and avoid the rush."

Wednesday and Thursday another double program is offered—two Paramounts—"The Smugglers, with Donald Brian of "Merry Widow" fame, and the popular matinee favorite, Dustin Farnum," in "Davy Crockett." Friday and Saturday Hobart Bosworth and Dorothy Davenport in the Clyde Fitch drama, "The Way of the World."

Special music has been arranged and the organist will play many popular song hits during the course of the pictures and intermissions.

Experience is the pay a man gets for making a fool of himself.

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SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The conductor, the business manager, the orchestral manager of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra and the officers of the People's Philharmonic Association, which maintains the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, are diligently at work on plans for the giving of the winter series of ten popular symphony concerts on Thursday nights at the comfortable and acoustically perfect Scottish Rite Auditorium.

The first concert will be Thursday night, November 23rd, and the music-loving public will be glad to learn that the new People's Philharmonic Orchestra will be comprised of musicians the equal of those to be found anywhere. Several symphony players (stars in their respective departments), will be brought from the East to enrich the local musical colony.

The prices for season tickets for the ten Thursday night concerts will be $2.50, $5.00, $10.00, with $100.00 for mezzanine boxes seating five.

The appended list of compositions to be performed gives one an idea of the great treat in store for the patrons of the Philharmonic.

SYMPHONIES.

Classical.

Mozart..Symphony, E-flat Major (Koechel 543)
Beethoven...Symphony No. 7, A Major, Op. 92
Brahms.....Symphony No. 1, C Minor, Op. 68
Schumann...Symphony No. 4, D Minor, Op. 120

Modern.

Edgar Stillman Kelley.....
....."New England Symphony"
(First time in San Francisco)
Cesar Franck.....Symphony, D Minor
Rachmaninoff.Symphony No. 2, E Minor, Op. 27
Chausson (by request)..Symphony B-flat Major
Tschaikowsky.Symphony No. 5, E Minor, Op. 64
d'Indy.....Symphony No. 5, E Minor, Op. 64
(First time in San Francisco)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Classical.

Brahms.Overture—"Academic Festival," Op. 80
Beethoven.....Overture to "Fidelio"
Mozart..... Overture—"Don Giovanni"
Saint-Saens .....
Symphonic Poem No. 3, "Danse Macabre," Op. 40
Schumann.....Overture, "Genoveva," Op. 81

Modern.

Borodin .....
A Sketch from the Steppes of Central Asia
Loeffler .....
Fantasia Symphonique—"La Villanelle du Diable," Op. 9
(First time in San Francisco)
Moussorgsky ..... "Fantasie"
(First time in San Francisco)
Debussy..Nocturne for Orchestra—"Festivities"
(First time in San Francisco)
MacDowell.....Indian Suite, Op. 48
Schneider .....Fantasie, "Apollo"
(First time in San Francisco)
Strawinsky....."Fireworks," Op. 4
(First time in San Francisco)
Chabrier....Rhapsody for Orchestra, "Espana"
Tschaikowsky .....
..Overture—Fantasy: "Romeo and Juliet"
Hugo Wolf....."Italian" Serenade
Wagner—
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"
"Waldweben" from "Siegfried"
"Siegfried Idyll" ... ...
Prelude to Act III, Dance of Apprentices and Procession of Mastersingers from "Die Meistersinger von Nurenberg"

PRIMITIVE FIRE MAKING.

There are still many aborigines, or primitive people, in various parts of the world, whose only way of making a fire is by the friction of rubbing two pieces of wood together.

SAN RAFAEL PROGRESSING.

At the meeting of the Labor Council held last Friday night, a telegram was ordered sent to Congressman Kent and Senator Phelan requesting them to work for a law favoring the eight-hour day for railroad men and without any amendment enforcing compulsory arbitration.

Communications were received from the Lancaster, Pa., Central Labor Union regarding the "CinKo" cigar, which is "unfair"; from the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees asking aid for the strike in El Paso; and the Kern County Labor Council inviting the local body to attend the corner-stone laying of their new Labor Temple on Labor Day.

Good reports from the barbers, printers, and bartenders were handed in. In the matter of a boycott on a local bar-room the matter was laid over pending further negotiations which it was believed would bring about the desired result without drastic action, as the Marin County Labor Council believes in peace in labor troubles as well as in national affairs and only resorts to the boycott as a last extreme. (Note: The firm in question has since signed up.)

The secretary and president pro tem were appointed a committee to visit the Teamsters' and Laborers' Unions in the interests of a closer affiliation. Also all other unions in the Building Trades Council.

Mr. Fitzgerald visited the Bartenders' Union in the interests of the Liberty League Tuesday afternoon and as a result a special meeting will be called.

A. F. OF L. IN NEW HOME.

Last Monday the American Federation of Labor began moving its offices to the new seven-story American Federation of Labor building, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Ninth street, northwest. The building was dedicated July 4th, last.

UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION LABELS.

California union made dollars for California union made goods. Unity is strength. As all organized trades unionists make this idea their own, and become as one voice in the demand for the sign of fair working conditions, reasonable remuneration and clean working places, namely, the union label, great progress will be made before another Labor Day comes and goes. Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street, are working with us from the standpoint of the manufacturer meeting the demand for union made shirts, underwear and furnishings with a line of merchandise which is unequaled by any other make. Selling direct from their factory to the consumer enables them to retail at prices the wholesaler usually asks. It should be some boost for the label to be able to buy better value goods with the label on than to spend your money for non-union makes, and go without the label. Let us make no excuse.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

One million two hundred thousand Americans die each year, it is estimated?

Heart disease, pneumonia and tuberculosis cause more than 30% of deaths?

Sickness lowers earning capacity?

The United States Public Health Service is the nation's first line of defense against disease?

Disease is the nation's greatest burden?

Sunlight and sanitation, not silks and satins, make better babies?

Low wages favor high disease rates?

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

The Proper Setting of Music to Motion Pictures a Fine Art

It requires a highly developed musical intelligence, a wide familiarity with ancient and modern popular and classical music, and a keen dramatic instinct to properly fit music to pictures. In addition, the successful motion picture orchestra leader must own an expensive library of music from which to choose his music. (We know one such leader whose library has now cost him over $6000, and he is still buying).

These are but a few of the requirements necessary for successful music performed by **human hands** and directed by **human intelligence.** Do **you** think any mechanical contrivance can compete and give **you** the same pleasure as does **Human Music?**

The Majestic and Grand Theatres in the Mission District are the only Moving Picture Theatres engaging Union Musicians in the above district.

Patronize a Theatre that Employs ORGANIZED UNION MUSICIANS

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 1, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Brouillet absent; Delegate McCaffery appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers, E. H. Perry, vice Fred Martin. Beer Bottlers, Harry Ryan, vice James Dee. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Water Front Workers' Federation, stating that resolutions commending President Wilson for the active interest he has taken in the establishment of an eight-hour day was indorsed by the Federation. International Molders' Union No. 215, indorsing Bro. John I. Nolan for re-election to Congress. Laundry Workers No. 26, resolutions opposing the appointment of police judges. International Workers' Defense League, relative to a fair and impartial trial for members of unions falsely accused of murder.

Referred to Executive Committee—An appeal for financial assistance for Cigar Makers from the Central Labor Council of Lancaster, Pa.

Referred to Secretary—From Electrical Workers No. 151, protesting against the issuance of a charter to the telephone and telegraph employees.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Carpenters No. 483, relative to a falling off in membership.

Resolutions from the Auto Bus Operators' Union, relative to an initiative petition to be circulated and requesting endorsement of the Council. The request was concurred in.

Communication from the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union containing a statement of its fight with the Lumber Dealers' Association. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Building Trades Council and Water Front Federation; carried. The Chair appointed Delegates Haggerty, Murphy and Gallagher.

Resolutions were submitted by the Allied Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board, requesting the Council to urge upon organized labor the necessity of using its purchasing power in the same manner as do their enemies by spending their earnings for union made products only, sold by union men and women in the establishments of merchants friendly to labor. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted and a committee of ten appointed to consider matter; carried.

Whereas, The enemies of labor, marshaled under the banner of the Chamber of Commerce, have aligned themselves for the purpose of destroying organized labor; and

Whereas, For the accomplishment of that purpose they have organized not only their employing power, but also their purchasing power, as exemplified by the expose of the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association scheme of "open-shop restaurant trade coupon books"; in the merchants patronizing, in ostentatious groups, open-shop houses; in the action of the Contractors' Association members entering union houses en masse, and, upon ascertaining that said houses were fair to labor, walking out again without purchasing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Local Joint Executive Board of the Allied Culinary Crafts and Bartenders, realizing the necessity of using the purchasing power of labor, urges upon its affiliated locals, their members and families, relatives and friends, to exercise said power in the same manner as do their enemies, by spending their earnings only for union made products, sold by union men and women in the establishments of merchants friendly to labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Water Front Federation and to the labor and daily press.

Reports of Unions—Retail Shoe Clerks—Have donated $10 to the Culinary Workers; signed up with several stores for a closed-shop. Culinary Workers—Restaurant Keepers sending out false reports as to the situation; are signing up many restaurants; thank unions for assistance. Grocery Clerks—Do not patronize grocery stores that keep open on Labor Day; have levied a fine on any member found patronizing unfair restaurants. Riggers and Stevedores—Have 250 lumber men out on strike. Musicians—One hundred and fifty men on strike against open-shop restaurants; have had no deflection from the ranks. Asphalt Workers—Donated $25 to the Culinary Workers. Milk Wagon Drivers—Donated $20 at once; will donate $10 per week until fight ends. Carpenters No. 483—Will hold a special meeting to consider assessment for men on strike. Pile Drivers—Have levied assessment for Culinary Workers. Butchers No. 508—Will assist Culinary Workers. Retail Clerks—Have levied assessment for Culinary Workers. Hatters—Knox Hat Store at 51 Grant avenue carry non-union hats. Jitney Bus Operators—Are preparing to raise a fund of $10,000 to fight enemies of the unions; request co-operation.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from the street carmen of El Paso, Texas, be filed. On the request of Moving Picture Operators' Union for a boycott on the Poppy theatre, committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Secretary for adjustment. The request of Bartenders' Union for a boycott on the Ellis Buffet was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. The wage scale and agreement of Baggage Messengers was endorsed subject to the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. Recommended that the request of Stable Employees' Union for a blanket boycott on several garages be laid over for further consideration. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the Shields National Water Power Bill now pending in Congress, Bro. Judson was appointed a sub-committee of one to obtain further information on the subject. Your committee recommends that the communication from the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union be filed and that the Council go on record against state-wide prohibition and that all affiliated unions be so notified. Moved that this recommendation be concurred in; amendment that the matter be re-referred to committee; amendment lost; 35 in favor, 60 against; and the original motion carried; 81 in favor; 2 against.

In the matter of the resolutions submitted by Machinists' Union No. 68, expressing sympathy for Edward Nolan, a member accused of complicity in the bomb outrage of July 22nd. Your committee recommends that the Council go on record in favor of according to him the same privileges and opportunities for defense as are accorded to other persons accused of crime; presumption of innocence until proven guilty, a fair and impartial trial, and that the public withhold its judgment in the case until final submission to the jury. Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Doyle gave notice of reconsideration on action of Council relative to prohibition, for next Friday evening.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, that the officers of the Council take steps to place at the disposal of the Culinary Workers the sum of 10,000; carried.

Receipts—Gas and Water Workers, $32; Alaska Fishermen, $20; Sailors, $40; Web Pressmen, $8; Riggers and Stevedores, $40; Mailers, $8; Cracker Bakers, $8; "Labor Clarion," $40; Boot and Shoe Workers, $24; Sail Makers, $4; Salesmen of Bakery Goods, $8; Butchers No. 508, $4; Bottle Caners, $4; Label Section, $2; DONATIONS TO CULINARY WORKERS—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, $15; Ice Wagon Drivers, $65; Stationary Firemen, $25; Butchers No. 115, $25; Molders, $25; Shoe Clerks, $10; Hatters, $5; Asphalt Workers, $25; Retail Clerks, $12.50. Total receipts, $445.50.

Expenses — Secretary, $40; stenographer, $27.50; Theo. Johnson, $25; Hall Association, $592; rent, $100; Miss Barkley, $3; Pacific Telephone Co., $13.82; Donaldson Printing Co., $28.25; Labor Day prizes, $20; Culinary Workers, $247.50; Label Section, $2. Total expenses, $1,099.07.

Adjourned at 12:55 a. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
1091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

S·N·WOOD & CO
MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO
Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN
Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!
International Union United Brewery Workmen
Union Made Beer Ale and Porter
Of America
Copyright & Trade Mark Registered 1903
THIS IS OUR LABEL
DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better
By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages
Custom Tailors Union Label 1889898
Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

By Richard Caverly.

The number of deaths resulting from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and many other diseases are carefully recorded and tabulated by the authorities. But of the number of deaths directly traceable to worry no such account is kept, yet all physicians know that these are by no means all. One constant source of worry and anxiety for the wage-earners or man of small means is how he may make provision for old age when his earnings are but little more than sufficient to provide the daily needs. To such an one the Canadian Government Annuities Scheme is indeed a blessing. In no other way can he get such wonderfully good returns for that "little more" he may have to invest, for it will, when his annuity begins, enable him to spend the principal as well as the interest thereon without his income becoming smaller, no matter how long he may live.

Among the persons who have recently made provision for old age when it arrives are two sisters aged respectively 33 and 34. They have purchased from the Canadian Government a Last Survivor Annuity, that is an annuity which will give them together an income of $600 a year so long as they both live, and to be continued to the survivor so long as she lives. The cost of the annuity, $3643.65, had previously been invested at 5 per cent, and has brought in less than $185 annually, with all the difficulty and annoyance of reinvestment.

The annuity becomes payable when the younger sister attains the age of 55, but should both die before that time the purchase money will be refunded to their heirs with 3 per cent compound interest. Each is now earning her own living, and the sum paid is the fruit of their labors for a number of years. They were thus able the better to appreciate the splendid opportunity of making such a safe and profitable investment.

A father has commenced the purchase of a Canadian Government Annuity for his son of 20, under an arrangement with the son that he is to bear a portion of the expense until he, the son, is able to assume the whole payment of $50.05 a year, which is the amount required to be paid from 20 to 60, for forty years, to secure for the son at 60 an annuity of $500. It will be seen that the payments to be made during the forty years will amount to $2002, and that the return each year is nearly one-fourth of this amount so long as the son lives after he attains the age of 60. If he dies before the annuity is due, all his payments, with 3 per cent compound interest up to the time of his death, will be refunded to his legal representatives.

If he died at 30 they would receive $ 586.65.
If he died at 35 they would receive 951.75.
If he died at 40 they would receive 1375.05.
If he died at 45 they would receive 1865.75.
If he died at 50 they would receive 2434.60.
If he died at 55 they would receive 3094.05.
If he died at 60 they would receive 3858.50.

This describes in a few words the Canadian Government Annuities System. As this "sure road" is available to all persons domiciled in Canada who are over 5 years of age, it is worthy of most careful consideration as it is an exceptional privilege. Parents may begin the purchase of annuities for their children, or children who have prospered may find in this scheme a safe way to provide an income for father and mother who have not been financially so fortunate in life as they; and people who have a limited income can increase that income substantially by the transfer of their capital to the Government for the purchase of an annuity.

What is the cost?

The answer to this question is that the cost of a Canadian Government Annuity depends on four things: 1st, the age of the applicant; 2nd, the amount of annuity required; 3rd, the age at which the annuity is to commence; and 4th, the plan on which the purchase is made. Tables which answer these questions have been published by the Department and may be had on application. Annuities are payable for life, but for a small additional payment may be guaranteed for a number of years certain, not exceeding twenty, so that should death occur before the guaranteed period expires the annuity would be continued for the remainder of the twenty years to the purchaser's legal representatives. By the latter plan the return of a specific sum is assured.

One of the many good features of the Canadian Government Annuities System which should commend it to a wage-earner and others with small or uncertain incomes is that if the purchaser is obliged for any reason to discontinue his regular payments there is no fine, no lapse, and no forfeiture. Whatever money he pays in will remain with the Government at 4 per cent compound interest until the time when the annuity period is due, and he will then receive such annuity as the payments he has made with accrued benefits, will purchase. If the amount paid is found not to be sufficient to purchase an annuity of $50, which is the smallest amount that can be purchased under the Act, all the money received, with 3 per cent compound interest, will be returned to the purchaser. The system is most elastic, and the payments may be resumed at any time, and the arrears made up by a lump sum payment, or by increased payments spread over a number of years, in order that the annuity originally aimed at may be secured.

The weekly payment plan affords wage-earners an easy and sure way of making provision for the time when their earning powers have ceased. For example, if a man at present aged 40 years were to deposit with the Canadian Government $1 a week until he was 65 for the purpose of buying a Canadian Government Annuity, he would receive $261 a year for the remainder of his days. The annuity which $1 a week will purchase at other ages will be furnished on application to the Postmaster General. If the annuitant died before he was 65, what he had paid in, accumulated at 3 per cent compound interest, would be refunded to his heirs.

If a young man, 15 years of age, say, were to save three car fares a week, and to pay the 15 cents thus saved every week until he was 60 to the Canadian Government for the purchase of an annuity, the result of his thrift would be that from and after 60 he would receive $25.18 every three months so long as he lived. If he died before he was 60 all that he had paid in, with 3 per cent compound interest, would be refunded to his heirs, and if he died just before the first installment of annuity fell due his heirs would inherit $739.44.

Sir Thomas Lipton tells a humorous story of a Scotchman who went to a race meeting for the first time in his life. The old man's friends persuaded him to risk sixpence on a horse—a forty to one chance.

With much trepidation the Scotchman handed out the sixpence, and strange to relate, the horse won. When the bookmaker handed a sovereign and sixpence to Sandy, the latter could not believe his own eyes.

"Do you mean to tell me I get all this for my saxpance," he asked.

"You do," replied the bookmaker.

"Maconscience!" exclaimed Sandy. "Tell me, mon, how long has this thing been goin on?"

Though Sandy had "greenhorn's luck" and "picked the winner" on his first venture, he might not do so again in 99 times out of 100, as those who "follow the ponies" could truthfully tell him. The man who wants to place his "saxpances" on a "sure thing" should investigate the Canadian Government Annuities System.

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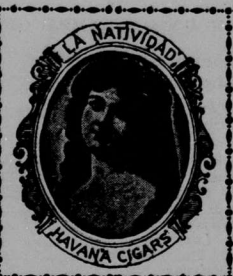
UNION 

MADE!!

Demand the Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society
(The German Bank)
Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.
JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.43
Number of Depositors	68,062

VOTE NO
on Amendments 1 and 2 and save the jobs of thousands of union men in California.
WICHMAN, LUTGEN & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

MONTH No. 41 YEAR
SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 3 SAN FRANCISCO

SEPTEMBER, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....713 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) **Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
(67) Marlow Printing Co.....975 Market
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Liedesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....166 Valencia
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(52) *Peterson, N. C.....1886 Mission
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) ‡S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press,.....88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan & Stumm.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumbler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome
(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co..327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, corner of Stockton and Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

A telegram from Secretary Michelson, dated Colorado Springs, September 5th, says that he was to leave for San Francisco the next day, which was in accord with his original schedule. He is due to arrive today (Friday, September 8th), and should be back on the job Saturday morning. Since leaving the convention city (Baltimore) he has visited New York, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Indianapolis, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mount Vernon, Ill.; St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Salt Lake City. President Tracy, who has been acting secretary-treasurer during Michelson's absence, says the latter can have the job as soon as he shows up.

H. L. Cunningham was the first of San Francisco's delegates to return. He reports a fine trip, an interesting convention, and plenty of hot weather. Delegate Newman was still in New York when last heard from. He will visit his old home (Youngstown, Ohio,) before returning.

A. E. Bellamy of the Telegraph Press chapel, accompanied by Mrs. Bellamy, is enjoying two weeks' vacation in Plumas county. Trout fishing is said to be good in that vicinity and the couple expect to enjoy the sport to the fullest extent.

Walter Grafe, foreman of the "Examiner" ad. department, is suffering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning. He was stricken just after returning from his vacation, which was spent at Lake Tahoe.

Roscoe E. Baber, late of the Hicks-Judd chapel, leaves this week to accept a position in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C. Baber is a linotype operator. He took the civil service examination a short time ago and his appointment came almost immediately after the papers were examined, due to the demand in Washington for machine operators. Another examination in this city is scheduled for October 11, 1916.

A. F. Smith, who publishes the Guerneville "Times," well known member of No. 21, has gone to Dr. Burke's Sanatorium, Santa Rosa, Cal. Mr. Smith has been suffering from lead poisoning for more than two months. Upon the advice of several local physicians, he will take Dr. Burke's treatment.

There are still a number of members in No. 21 who do not seem to realize the importance of paying their dues before the tenth day of each month. One member sent in three months' dues on August 25th. He dropped dead on August 27th. The mortuary benefit of $400 will arrive from Indianapolis in a few days and his widow will get it without any trouble. She had been unprotected, however, since May 10th, because of the husband's carelessness. Four hundred dollars at time of death is enough to pay all funeral expenses and generally leaves an amount of cash sufficient to tide over any temporary embarrassment that may follow. Pay your dues before the 10th day of each month and thus protect to some extent those who were dependent upon you during life.

Special Notice.

To the Membership:

At the regular meeting of the union, held Sunday, August 27, 1916, it was ordered that a fine of $5.00 be levied against any member of the organization who patronizes a cafe or restaurant displaying the open-shop card.

It was also unanimously voted to levy an as-

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
Funeral Directors
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
We pride ourselves on Prompt and Efficient Service—
Absolutely no "Trust" Prices
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.

Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.

Switchmen's Union No 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet or call at 2567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission

assessment of one-half of one per cent on the September earnings of all members receiving in wages more than $40.00 during that month. Chairmen will make collections accordingly. Proprietor members will pay $3.10 for the month of September instead of the usual $2.60 rate.

This assessment is levied for the benefit of the Culinary Workers who are engaged in the open-shop struggle with the Restaurant Keepers' Association, brought about by a demand for the eight-hour day.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. A. TRACY, President.

San Francisco, September 1, 1916.

"FREEDOM?"

The official orator for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce says his organization wants "to create an atmosphere of industrial freedom, freedom from all unreasonable oppression or obstruction, freedom from paralyzing legislation, freedom from excessive taxation, freedom from unwarranted interference of any kind."

Emma Goldman never said more in one mouthful.

But Mr. Koster is not an anarchist. Far from it.

The industrial freedom for which he craves means freedom to exploit the unprotected workers.

Freedom from unreasonable oppression or obstruction means freedom to impose long hours and short pay upon unorganized workers.

Freedom from paralyzing legislation means the repeal of the Workmen's Compensation law, the Women's Eight-Hour law, the Child Labor law and all humanitarian legislation enacted over the protest of the greedy, grasping profit-mongers who are banded together in the Chamber of Commerce.

Freedom from excessive taxation means the repeal of the Income tax, the Inheritance tax and every other tax which has been levied of late upon the swollen fortunes of plutocracy.

And finally, Mr. Koster wants "freedom from unwarranted interference of any kind." Well, we don't know just what this Dollar apostle of freedom has in mind by unwarranted interference, but it is just possible that he has reference to all undesirable citizens, such as walking delegates, ministers of the gospel, newspaper editors who dare to tell the truth, and in fact every human being with an ounce of manhood.

Oh, what a glorious freedom this Koster person wants to install in our beautiful city!

"Kosterizing" dear old San Francisco by the aid of a million dollar corruption fund!

Can they do it? Never!

A colored band was on parade, and the trombone was always a couple of bars behind.

The baritone player said to him, "Henry, you are two bars behind." Henry paid no attention to him, still keeping behind. Again the baritone player said to him, "I say, Henry, you are two bars behind."

"That's all right," said Henry. "I can catch up with you any time I want to. Mind your own business!"

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::

LATEST MOTION PICTURES

Continuous Performance from 12 o'clock noon until 11 P. M.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS, CHILDREN 5 CENTS

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

Smart Dress Shoes

UNION STAMPED

MEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON STYLES, NEW AND VERY NOBBY. BLACK CLOTH TOPS, LATEST SHAPED TOES, CLOSE EDGE SOLES, MILITARY HEELS. ∴ ∴

THE PRICE . . . $3.50

GUN METAL BUTTON SHOES, GRAY CLOTH TOPS, NEW NARROWING TOES $3.50

Store Open Friday Evening

PHILADELPHIA SHOE Co

"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"

825 MARKET ST 825

Closed Saturday Admission Day

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following deaths occurred in San Francisco trade union circles during the past week: Paul Brandt of the barbers, Michael H. Canny of the cooks, Charles L. Morris of the machinists, John H. O'Connell of the postoffice clerks, Arthur Dyer of the riggers and stevedores.

At the last regular meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, the union endorsed the strike of the culinary workers, and will give them all the support that they possibly can. An assessment of one per cent of the members' total earnings each week was voted to aid in the strike. They also placed a fine of $25 on any member found going in a non-union restaurant.

The new wage scale of the Baggage Messengers' Union, calling for an increase of $1 a week in wages, has received the endorsement of the Labor Council.

Resolutions endorsing the initiative petitions having for their purpose the defeating of the ordinance keeping the jitney buses off Market street have been endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Retail Clerks' Union reports that twenty-two downtown merchants within the past week have signed the new wage scale and working agreement of the union. The Shoe Clerks' Union has been successful in getting eight shoe merchants to sign the union agreement within the past week.

Michael H. Canny, business agent and past-president of Cooks' Union No. 44, a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and for many years past one of the most active men in the local labor movement, died at his home in this city Saturday afternoon. Overwork and worry since the calling of the strike of the culinary workers on August 1st was the direct cause of the untimely death of Mr. Canny. In the death of Mr. Canny the labor movement of this city, particularly the culinary unions, have sustained an irreparable loss. Mr. Canny is survived by a widow, who is left penniless. The culinary unions are raising a fund for the relief of Mrs. Canny. Those desiring to contribute may send their donations to Alfred E. Steimer, secretary of the Cooks' Union.

The annual picnic and games of the Butchers' Union will be held at Glen Park, Sunday, September 17th. More than a thousand gate prizes have been provided.

At the request of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, the Labor Council will protest to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the action of General Organizer L. C. Grasser in forming a new union of electrical workers employed by the telephone and telegraph companies exclusively. It is said that this new organization will work a detriment to Electrical Workers' Union No. 151.

Remember the Republic and Edelweiss are strictly union cafes and deserve your patronage rather than the open-shop concerns. Practice what you preach.

Musicians' Union No. 6 has levied a boycott on the annual celebration of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to be held in Santa Rosa next Saturday, because there have been engaged for the occasion a number of amateur bands which are on the "unfair" list of the union.

The Post Office Clerks' Union has made a donation of $25 to help finance the fight of the striking culinary workers against the open shop and the establishment of the eight-hour day.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

William R. Burton, business agent of the Molders' Union, was spending his vacation with friends who reside in a little country town north of San Francisco. The unsophisticated boy who made deliveries for the only general store in the town had been "sizing up" the visitors but had taken no one into his confidence. One day, after the boy had carried an exceptionally heavy load up the steep path which led to the house, Burton teasingly declared that in his own trade such a task would be considered a mere trifle. The boy took another good, long look at Burton, and said, with a voice that portrayed his astonishment: "Well, well, and I had taken you for a jewelry salesman."

MASS MEETING CALLED.

A mass meeting has been called for Sunday night, September 10th, at Dreamland Rink, in the interest of the defense of Thomas J. Mooney, Edward D. Nolan, Warren K. Billings, Israel Weinberg and Mrs. Mooney. The International Workers' Defense League, at its regular session last Sunday arranged the Dreamland Rink meeting for the purpose of presenting to the public its contention of the innocence of the defendants and to urge co-operation in securing justice to them.

Bitter denunciation of the authorities' handling of the case characterized the speeches of several delegates newly seated. The prosecution was called to account for assuming on circumstantial evidence that the accused are guilty, while scores of clues of the direct sort, such as written warnings, are practically ignored. It was also stated that witnesses whose testimony would clear the defendants, were not allowed to be heard in the investigation.

The International Workers' Defense League requests all fair-minded persons to come to the mass meeting and bring friends.

Have You Dined at the

CAFE REPUBLIC?

Corner Geary and Mason Streets

Pick Your Own Regular Luncheon at a la Carte Prices

Luncheon Specialties

SOUPS:
Clam Chowder, Coney Island, 10
Consomme, Julienne, 10
Puree of Tomato, 10

FISH:
Broiled Striped Bass, Parisienne Potatoes, 25
Sand Dabs Saute, Meuniere, 25

ENTREES:
Ragout of Lamb, Bourgeoise, 25
English Pot Roast with Potato Pancake, 30
Risotto Milanaise with Chicken Livers, 25
Stuffed Tomatoes with Corn Fritters, 25
Breaded Veal Cutlet, Milanaise, 30
Prime Ribs of Beef with Green Peas, 35
Club Steak with Bacon, 35

DESSERT:
Special French Pastry (1), 5
Cabinet Pudding, Fruit Sauce, 5
Camembert or Roquefort Cheese, 10
Vanilla or Chocolate Ice Cream with Assorted Cakes, 10

Boiled or Mashed Potatoes and Demi Tasse Free with Every Luncheon to the amount of 35c and over.

Special Dansant Every Afternoon in our Ball Room Down-stairs

Take Us Up!

To show our loyalty to readers of the Labor Clarion, we offer a ten per cent discount on purchases upon presentation of this Ad. together with your Union Card.

THE ALBERT S. Samuels Co.

THE HOUSE OF "LUCKY" WEDDING RINGS

JEWELERS—OPTICIANS

895 Market Street Below Fifth Opposite Powell